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is to do its part in the development of the new social order. The book is a distinct contribution to this task. It is written with insight and discrimination. It may be specially commended to those who have come to feel that the church is hopelessly out of touch with the spirit of the age.

Christian Unity at Work is the official report of the addresses delivered at the second quadrennial session of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, which took place at Chicago in December, 1912. It gives an interesting record of the matters which engaged the attention of the delegates of the thirty or more religious bodies represented in the council, and is of importance as indicating the trend of religious-social effort and forecasting the future work of the federated religious forces of the nation. This book, together with the *Report of the Proceedings of the Council*, supplementary to it and containing the official minutes of the conference, reports of secretaries, etc., should be of great value not only to the student of "religion in social action" but to all who are interested in the progress of humanity towards the goal of social righteousness.

GAYLORD S. WHITE.

New York.

TODD, A. J. *The Primitive Family as an Educational Agency*. Pp. ix, 251. Price, \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913.

The purpose of the book, as its title indicates, is inductive study of the primitive family in order to discover its function in education. A great variety of sources such as books of travel, ethnography, history, folklore, etc., are drawn upon for the data of primitive family life. In order to discover the real function of the family, the author has investigated its origin and development, its changing forms, its incidental customs and traditions. He has studied marital, parental and filial relations, ideas of kinship and relationship, the aim, content, methods and organization of primitive education.

After discussing the unstable, intermittent, brittle bond of primitive marriage, he concludes: "Is it not clear, then, that such a slack marriage relation, instead of wholesomely educating the child, must have left him without education, or what is worse, with an education in rebellion, looseness and egotism? In other words, it must have fostered in him qualities and habits which other social agencies were burdened with checking or weeding out."

In chapters dealing with the relations within the family, he points out that primitive parental regard and affection were rather economic, biologic, emotional, self-gratifying, than rational or conducive to the child's own welfare, and the educational function is almost entirely lacking.

A survey of the phenomenon of education in its rudimentary form as exhibited in imitation, drill, harsh discipline, imitation ceremonies, play, dancing, etc., reveals the fact that the "aim, the content, the methods, and the organization of primitive instruction were predominantly public and communal in their nature; and that the family occupied only a subordinate position in education."

His general conclusion is that those who have sought to find in the family

"the type and foundation of all education" have ventured upon a foolish quest.

While many of his generalizations seem to be based upon insufficient data, and numerous conclusions are a bit dogmatic, the work is an exceedingly valuable one among inductive studies in education, especially at a time when foundations are being reëxamined.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

TRIDON, ANDRÉ. *The New Unionism*. Pp. 198. Price, \$1. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1913.

Whether or not we approve of the methods or philosophy of "The New Unionism" can make but little difference. The new labor movement which believes in unions composed of all workers in a trade, in direct action to accomplish its objects and also in the eventual establishment of "one big union," is among us. Any book which throws light on its aims, methods, or leaders is welcome.

In an exceedingly readable book, Mr. Tridon has given us a picture of this "practice which will enable the workers to assume as the return of their labor the full control of the various industries." He sketches this revolt against snobbish and selfish craft-unionism on the one hand, and slow-moving parliamentary socialism on the other. As to the genesis of the movement, he quotes Frederick Van Eden: "Syndicalism grew out of Socialism as the Reformation grew out of the old Christianity." The defense of direct action lies in the fact that it brings results. It consists of strikes and of sabotage. Continuous, short "irritation strikes" are disconcerting to the employer and have a greater chance for success than the old-fashioned long strike. There are three forms of sabotage:

1. "Active sabotage which consists in the damaging of goods or machinery.
2. Open-mouthed sabotage, beneficial to the ultimate consumer, and which consists in exposing or defeating fraudulent commercial practices.
3. Obstructionism or passive sabotage which consists in carrying out orders literally, regardless of consequences" (p. 43).

The author reviews the present situation in all countries, and it is surprising to note that the movement has spread, within a little over a decade, to almost all civilized countries. The facts as to the history and philosophy of the movement are stated sympathetically, but without prejudice and without sentiment.

ALEXANDER FLEISHER.

Philadelphia.

WARNE, FRANK J. *The Immigrant Invasion*. Pp. 336. Price, \$2.50. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1913.

HOURLICH, ISAAC A. *Immigration and Labor*. Pp. xvii, 544. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

No clearer evidence that European immigration presents a most complicated problem to the American social student can be found than the appear-